

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) An intravaginal device for occluding a female patient's uterine arteries with an unsymmetrical anatomy to treat a uterine disorder, comprising:
 - a. a first occluding member having a first elongated shaft, a first operative proximal shaft section configured to extend out of the patient during treatment, a first distal shaft section with a first pressure applying occluding element secured to the first distal shaft section, and a first mechanism to distally extend at least part of the first pressure applying occluding element from a first position closer to the first operative proximal shaft section to a second position further away from the first operative proximal shaft section; and
 - b. a second occluding member having a second elongated shaft, a second operative proximal shaft section configured to extend out of the patient during treatment and a second distal shaft section with a second pressure applying occluding element secured to the second distal shaft section, wherein the first and second pressure applying occluding elements are pivotally secured to the respective first and second distal shaft sections and are adapted for pivoting independently of one another; and
 - c. a connection between the first and second occluding members which is configured to adjust spacing between the first and second pressure applying occluding elements to press the pressure applying occluding elements against the patient's vaginal wall to occlude underlying uterine arteries.
2. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 1 wherein the second occluding member has a second mechanism to distally extend at least part of the second pressure applying occluding element from a first position closer to the second operative proximal shaft section to a second position further away from the second operative proximal shaft section, wherein the first and second mechanisms to distally extend operate independently of one another so that the first and second pressure applying occluding elements are distally extendable independently of one another.
3. (original) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 1 wherein the connection between the first and second occluding members is a pivotal connection.
4. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 1 wherein each of the

proximal shaft sections of the occluding members includes a finger engaging grip.

5. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 1 wherein at least part of the first pressure applying occluding element is configured for positional adjustment in-line with the first distal shaft section.

6. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 1 wherein at least part of the first pressure applying occluding element is configured for rotation within a plane at or near the first distal shaft section.

7. (cancelled)

8. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 1 wherein movement of the first mechanism to distally extend the first pressure applying occluding element between the first and second positions is effected by fluid under pressure.

9-11. (cancelled)

12. (currently amended) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim ~~47~~ ~~48~~ wherein the first distal shaft section has a pair of arms with recesses therein configured to receive the legs extending from the occlusion bar.

13-14. (cancelled)

15. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 1 wherein at least one of the first and second pressure applying occluding elements is provided with a blood flow sensor for detecting the location of the patient's uterine artery.

16. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 15 wherein the blood flow sensor is a Doppler crystal.

17. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 16 wherein the Doppler crystal is mounted in the pressure applying surface of the occluding element.

18. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 16 wherein the Doppler crystal has a direction of view away from the pressure applying surface of the occluding element.

19-20. (cancelled)

21. (previously presented) The intravaginal device of claim 1 wherein the first pressure applying occluding element is distally extendable away from the first distal shaft section a distance of up to about one inch.

22. (previously presented) The intravaginal device of claim 1 wherein the first pressure applying occluding element is distally extendable about 0.25 to about 0.8 inch from the first distal shaft section.

23-31. (cancelled)

32. (currently amended) An intravaginal device for occluding a female patient's uterine arteries with an unsymmetrical anatomy to treat a uterine disorder, comprising:

a first occluding member having a first elongated shaft, a first operative proximal shaft section configured to extend out of the patient during treatment, a first distal shaft section with a first pressure applying occluding element secured to the first distal shaft section, and a first mechanism to distally extend at least part of the first pressure applying occluding element from a first position closer to the first operative proximal shaft section to a second position further away from the first operative proximal shaft section; and

a second occluding member having a second elongated shaft, a second operative proximal shaft section configured to extend out of the patient during treatment and a second distal shaft section with a second pressure applying occluding element secured to the second distal shaft section, wherein the second occluding member has a second mechanism to distally extend at least part of the second pressure applying occluding element from a first position closer to the second operative proximal shaft section to a second position further away from the second operative proximal shaft section; and

a connection between the first and second occluding members which is configured to

adjust spacing between the first and second pressure applying occluding elements to press the pressure applying occluding elements against the patient's vaginal wall to occlude underlying uterine arteries, wherein the first pressure applying occluding element is pivotally connected to the distal shaft section of the first occluding member and the ~~first occluding member includes a third mechanism for selectively rotating the first pressure applying occluding element relative to the distal shaft section of the first occluding member~~ ~~second pressure applying occluding element is pivotally connected to the distal shaft section of the second occluding member, and~~ ~~wherein the first and second pressure applying occluding elements are adapted to pivot independently of one another.~~

33. (currently amended) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 32 wherein the ~~second pressure applying occluding element is pivotally connected to the distal shaft section of the second occluding member~~ ~~first occluding member includes a third mechanism for selectively rotating the first pressure applying occluding element relative to the distal shaft section of the first occluding member~~ and the second occluding member includes a fourth mechanism for selectively rotating the second pressure applying occluding element relative to the distal shaft section of the second occluding member, wherein the third and fourth mechanisms operate independently of one another so that the first and second pressure applying occluding elements are pivotable independently of one another.

34. (currently amended) An intravaginal device for occluding uterine arteries comprising:
a first occluding member having a first elongated shaft with a proximal end and a distal end, a first occluding element secured to the distal end of the first elongated shaft, the first occluding element having a first pressure applying surface at a distal end thereof, and a first extending actuator coupled with the first occluding element for selectively moving the first pressure applying surface distally away from the distal end of the first elongated shaft, wherein the first occluding element is pivotally connected with the distal end of the first elongated shaft and the device further comprises a rotating actuator coupled with the first occluding element for selectively rotating the first pressure applying surface through a range of angles relative to the first elongated shaft; and

a second occluding member having a second elongated shaft with a proximal end and a distal end, a second occluding element ~~secured pivotally connected~~ to the distal end of the second elongated shaft, the second occluding element having a second pressure applying

surface at a distal end thereof, wherein the first and second occluding elements are adapted for pivoting independently of one another; and

the first and second occluding members being coupled together for selectively adjusting spacing between the first and second pressure applying surfaces.

35. (cancelled)

36. (previously presented) The devices as claimed in claim 34, further comprising a first blood flow sensor accessible at the first pressure applying surface.

37. (previously presented) The device as claimed in claim 34, wherein the second occluding member further comprises a second extending actuator coupled with the second occluding element for selectively moving the second pressure applying surface distally away from the proximal end of the second elongated shaft.

38. (currently amended) The device as claimed in claim 37, wherein ~~the second occluding element is pivotally connected with the distal end of the second elongated shaft and~~ the second occluding member further comprises a second rotating actuator coupled with the second occluding element for selectively rotating the second pressure applying surface through a range of angles relative to the second elongated shaft, wherein the first and second rotating actuators operate independently of one another so that the first and second pressure applying surfaces rotate independently of one another.

39. (previously presented) The device as claimed in claim 34, further comprising a second blood flow sensor accessible at the second pressure applying surface.

40. (previously presented) The device as claimed in claim 34, wherein the first and second elongated shafts of the first and second occluding members are pivotally connected together.

41. (previously presented) An intravaginal device for occluding uterine arteries comprising:
the intravaginal device having a proximal end, a distal end, and a longitudinal axis extending between the proximal and distal ends;

a first occluding member having a first elongated shaft and a first occluding element secured to the distal end of the first elongated shaft, the first occluding element having a first pressure applying surface at a distal end thereof, and a first extending actuator coupled with the first occluding element for selectively moving the first pressure applying surface between a first position closer to the proximal end of the device and a second position further away from the proximal end of the device; and

a second occluding member having a second elongated shaft pivotally connected with the first elongated shaft, the second occluding member having a second occluding element secured to the distal end of the second elongated shaft, a second pressure applying surface at a distal end thereof, and a second extending actuator coupled with the second occluding element for selectively moving the second pressure applying surface between a first position closer to the proximal end of the device and a second position further away from the proximal end of the device, wherein the first occluding element is pivotally connected with the distal end of the first elongated shaft and the first occluding member further comprises a first rotating actuator coupled with the first occluding element for selectively rotating the first pressure applying surface through a range of angles relative to the first elongated shaft, and wherein the second occluding element is pivotally connected with the distal end of the second elongated shaft and the second occluding member further comprises a second rotating actuator coupled with the second occluding element for selectively rotating the second pressure applying surface through a range of angles relative to the second elongated shaft.

42. (cancelled)

43. (previously presented) The device as claimed in claim 41, further comprising a first blood flow sensor accessible at the first pressure applying surface, and a second blood flow sensor accessible at the second pressure applying surface.

44. (previously presented) The device as claimed in claim 41, wherein the first and second occluding members are pivotally connected together for adjusting spacing between the first and second pressure applying surfaces.

45. (previously presented) The device as claimed in claim 41, wherein said first and second occluding elements are movable along the longitudinal axis of said device.

46. (previously presented) The device as claimed in claim 41, wherein said first and second occluding elements are movable independently of one another along the longitudinal axis of said device, and wherein the first and second rotating actuators operate independently of one another so that the first and second pressure applying surfaces are rotatable independently of one another.

47. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 1 wherein the first pressure applying occluding element includes an occlusion bar with a pressure applying surface.

48. (previously presented) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 47 wherein the occlusion bar has a pair of legs which extend from a surface opposite to the pressure applying surface.